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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## LOT OF BUSINESS

Many Matters Considered By the  
Health Board.

## LETTERS FROM THE SETTLEMENT

A Beneficial Herb—Commercial  
Project of Mr. Feary.  
Poi Scarce.

The attendance of Executive Officer  
Reynolds upon the Board of Health  
meeting yesterday afternoon had the  
effect of swelling the volume of trans-  
actions and adding to the importance  
of the session. Mr. Reynolds has just  
returned from the Molokai settlement.  
President Smith was in the chair for  
the meeting and Secretary Wilcox was  
on hand as usual. There were also  
present Dr. Emerson, Mr. Kelliipo, Dr.  
Monsarrat, Dr. Oliver and Theo. F.  
Lansing.

Dr. Monsarrat's report was on 152  
bullocks slaughtered and the usual pro-  
portion of calves, sheep and hogs.  
Stock is becoming more healthy.

During the past fortnight, according  
to Mr. Kelliipo there have been handled  
at the market 95,273 fish.

Reports were read from Koloa and  
Hilo hospitals. Nothing out of the  
ordinary.

Dr. F. S. S. Jerome, lady graduated  
physician and surgeon, from France,  
was recommended by the Board to the  
Minister of Interior for a license to  
practice medicine and surgery in this  
country.

Dr. N. Russel, of Hilo, submitted a  
bill for attendance upon a supposed  
case of diphtheria. The Board will ask  
for further information from Hilo.

Caution will be exercised before a  
precedent of paying other than a Gov-  
ernment physician for services. Mr.  
Lansing said allowance of the claim  
would open up an extensive claim field.

Fifty-two people in Koloa and sixty  
in Libau send a petition asking that  
Dr. Waughup, acting temporarily as  
the permanent Government physician  
for the places named. Action  
deferred. The secretary will acknowl-  
edge receipt of the letter. Many natives  
are in favor of Mr. Waughup.

Three petitions advocating the ap-  
pointment of Dr. F. Macmillan for Gov-  
ernment physician in Kau were read.  
There were 123 signatures. Nearly all  
of the signers were Hawaiians. Final  
disposal of the petitions was post-  
poned.

A native woman of Hookena com-  
plained to the Board of swine running  
at large in that place. Referred to the  
police department.

W. L. Wilcox notifies the Board of  
the scarcity of taro on account of blight  
and drought and of his inability to  
supply the contract amount of poi.  
Mr. Wilcox states that he has made  
every effort to get the vegetable. More  
than half the Chinese poi shops of Hon-  
olulu have closed. In Koolau, Oahu,  
natives are making poi largely of flour.  
Mr. Wilcox suggests that all effort be  
made to have rice and bread used at  
the Molokai settlement. President  
Smith said Mr. Joan Ema had told him  
of the extensive use of wheat flour poi  
in Kona. Mr. Kelliipo said taro and  
poi were very scarce. Dr. Monsarrat  
being questioned, 50 per cent. of the  
natives were poi kila for poi. Dr. Oliver  
said the change to rice and flour poi  
during the cholera term in 1865 pro-  
duced much illness for a long time.  
The Board recognizes the plight of the  
contractor and will simply request him  
to furnish all the poi possible for the  
settlement. Mr. Wilcox will not be re-  
leased entirely from the agreement to  
supply poi. The Board will increase  
the shipment of wheat flour to the  
settlement.

A number of people at the Molokai  
settlement write of herbs growing near  
Kalaupapa which they have used for  
bathing lotions with much benefit. It  
is represented that the field in which  
these herbs grow is about to be used for  
pasture. The natives with the  
tract reserved. Dr. Oliver said the  
patients who had used these baths  
seemed to improve as under the other  
bathing treatments. This matter is re-  
ferred to Mr. Reynolds, who will in-  
vestigate and report. It is certain that  
the herb supply will be kept for the  
use of the patients.

A haole at the settlement asks for  
leave to make and sell sweet cider,  
using the following besides water,  
Raisins, grain, sugar and cream of  
tartar. This is represented as a non-  
intoxicant. The man says the cider will  
stop the "swipes business." The Board  
will look into the cider proposal on  
the next visit.

Mr. Reynolds spoke of the possibil-  
ity of raising a large amount of taro  
near the settlement. Superintendent  
Feary and others desire to engage in  
the business and ask for ten-year  
agreement, presenting a contract. Mr.  
Feary has made some start already.  
President Smith and Mr. Lansing say  
much objection to Mr. Feary, as all  
official, conducting such a business  
privately and receiving for the Board.

goods from himself. Mr. Reynolds be-  
lieved the idea a good one and cited  
that while in office Assistant Superin-  
tendent Hutchinson had several fish-  
eries. There might be a change and  
Mr. Feary was a resident of the set-  
tlement for life. Dr. Oliver said Mr.  
Feary was a man of energy and in-  
tegrity who could be depended upon  
absolutely. Mr. Smith cited that Feary,  
when taking the superintendency, had  
been compelled to give up a coffee  
shop business, as suggested by Mr.  
Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds said the differ-  
ence was that in the coffee shop the  
owner came into direct personal  
contact with settlement people. All  
the Board members seemed to question  
the proposed arrangement. Mr. Lans-  
ing agreed with Mr. Reynolds that  
it would be an excellent plan to cul-  
tivate taro on Molokai, but wished that  
numbers of people would go into the  
business. Mr. Reynolds said he now  
regretted having given Feary encour-  
agement in the enterprise and having  
sent him some tools. The Board will  
consider the matter carefully before  
voting and will investigate on the  
ground next week. Mr. Lansing, in  
response to a question by Mr. Reynolds  
said the Board had best reimburse  
Feary for outlay already made and have  
the business out of an officials hands.

Dr. Jordan writes from Hong Kong  
that small pox has practically died out  
but that the plague has appeared again  
and that there have been as many as  
42 cases and 40 deaths in one week.  
Chinese are the victims, mostly. The  
disease seems to appear every two  
years and be preceded by rinderpest  
amongst cattle. The incubation period  
of the plague is nine days and as there  
is disinfection at Hong Kong, the  
danger of Hawaii is slight. Dr. Jordan  
will send bulletins promptly and will  
give timely warning to the Islands.  
The plague in Bombay is violent, one  
day's report being 181 cases and 177  
deaths.

From Yokohama, the Board agent  
writes that health in the Empire is  
good, but that quarantine has been  
declared against Hong Kong on account  
of the plague. There is some plague in  
Formosa. President Smith said he  
had held a conference with Dr. Day,  
Honolulu port physician and that unusual  
watchfulness and care would be  
exercised here in the inspection of all  
immigrants and travelers. All steerage  
clothing will be thoroughly disinfected  
here.

Dr. Emerson brought up the mat-  
ter of failure right in Honolulu to re-  
port births and deaths. Officers of the  
Board will look after these details.  
Adjourned.

## PRETTY WEDDING.

Union of Young People at St.  
Andrew's Church.

Miss Hope Kinney, a cousin of W.  
A. Kinney of this city and Harold T.  
Hayselden were married in St. An-  
drew's Cathedral at 10 a. m. yesterday,  
Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating. F.  
M. Wakefield presided at the organ.

The church was most tastefully dec-  
orated for the occasion. Those present  
were the relatives and a few immediate  
friends. Miss May Hayselden was maid  
of honor and Miss Myra Sloggett,  
bridesmaid, while Harry Waterhouse  
acted as best man and D. F. Thrum as  
groomsmen. The bride was given away  
by Cloud Kinney, her brother.

After the ceremony the immediate  
wedding party went to the home of  
Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dodge on Emma  
street, where a delightful wedding  
breakfast was served on the lanai.

The newly married couple have gone  
to Pearl City to spend their honey-  
moon.

## COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Quite a purchase of coal for the  
United States was made here yester-  
day. The buyer was Consul General  
Haywood and he took 1,500 tons of  
Allen & Robertson. This firm has been  
for many years in the business of sup-  
plying fuel from time to time for Amer-  
ican ships. During the past few  
years the United States Government  
has frequently sent cargoes of coal here  
in ships chartered in the United States.  
Coal is likely to be scarce in Honolulu,  
as but few cargoes are on the way.

The purchase of 1,500 tons for the  
United States Government is not a very  
heavy item. Such a consignment would  
not suffice for one of the big ships of  
the navy.

## AN EXCURSION.

The Raymond-Whitcomb tourists,  
day. Following is the personnel of the  
party: Miss L. M. Curtis, Miss F. L.  
Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hochait,  
Miss F. A. Clark, Miss M. F. Clark,  
Miss A. C. Edwards, Mrs. P. A. Bemis,  
M. H. Boye, Miss M. H. Boye, Miss L.  
Boye, Mrs. C. D. Martin, W. B. Jones.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist  
at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a  
small supply of Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy. His sums up the result as  
follows: "At that time the goods were  
unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of  
communities. Wherever the good qualities  
of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become  
known the people will have  
nothing else. For sale by all druggists  
and dealers. Benson, Smith & Com-  
pany, Limited, agents for Hawaiian  
Islands.

## NEW EXTENSION.

R. W. Filler, representing Cari Jen-  
sen, contractor for grading the Kahuku  
extension for the Oahu railway, goes  
to Waimea, Oahu, Monday to establish  
the headquarters for the construction  
gang.

Several large buildings will be put  
up and will accommodate in all over  
200 workmen. In less than 10 days 50  
men will start on the heavy rock work  
on that section.

## NEW HEALTH BOARD MEMBER.

The term of C. A. Brown as a mem-  
ber of the Board of Health has expired,  
and President Dole is casting about for

## OVER THE SIDE

News of Steamer Zealandia Called  
Out at the Wharf.

## INSURANCE RISKS ARE RAISED

War and Andree—Advices to Gov-  
ernment—Letters to Merchants,  
Cartridge Factory Busy.

The first news the crowd at the  
wharf had from the Zealandia Wednes-  
day was shouted over the side by Joe  
Puni, who, with George Kahanan, has  
been in San Francisco buying  
stock for the "Rising Sun" native  
store on King street. Joe called out  
in native that while everybody seemed  
to want war there had as yet been no  
formal declaration of hostilities, but  
that preparations were being made  
and that Americans were leaving Cuba  
and had been warned that trouble was  
likely to begin at any time. Joe's sec-  
ond bit of news was concerning Andre,  
who has been out in a balloon  
hunting the North Pole. There was  
only detail to add to these items.

At the Foreign Office Minister Cooper  
said that Minister Hatch's letter from  
Washington was of the same  
tenor as dispatches by the Belgians. Mr.  
Hatch was of the opinion that there  
would be war. There was nothing to  
the Department here from Consul  
General Wilder at San Francisco or  
from Mr. Thurston.

In a letter to a friend here Consul  
General Wilder wrote from San Fran-  
cisco on the day the steamer sailed  
that everyone believed there would be  
war and that there were strong indica-  
tions of the struggle beginning with  
a couple of days.

Advises to the mercantile houses  
was of the first importance. Leading  
news was the information that war in-  
surance had gone from less than 1 per  
cent. to 3 and that there were per-  
haps 100 per cent. of an advance. The rate  
changes daily. One San Francisco  
agency said to a Honolulu firm: "Our  
New York branch wires us this after-  
noon that Consul-General Lee has been  
ordered to leave Havana." Messages  
from the east were stronger in war tone  
than advices from the Pacific Coast.  
There was feverish interest in the com-  
ing message of President McKinley.

In the course of a business and social  
letter to E. O. Hall & Son, one of the  
head men of the Union Metallic Car-  
tridge Company says: You may expect  
some big news from the States very  
soon. All departments of all our fac-  
tories are running twenty-four hours  
in the day. We have three shifts of  
eight hours each and are turning out  
daily tons of munitions of war."

Scores of people mentioned letters  
predicting that the United States and  
Spain will soon be at war.

## THIRD JUDGE.

Nothing Definite Decided at Bar  
Meeting.

Less than a dozen attorneys prac-  
ticing before the Courts of Honolulu  
were on hand for the bar meeting held  
in the office of the Attorney-General  
at the Executive Building yesterday  
afternoon. Mr. W. O. Smith presided.  
It was stated as the object of the gath-  
ering consideration of the proposal to  
have a third judge for the First Cir-  
cuit. It will be necessary to have an  
other and more representative meet-  
ing of the Honolulu bar before an ex-  
pression of opinion that will be re-  
ceived as general can be recorded.

Several suggestions were informally  
discussed at the meeting. The first  
was for another judge. Then there was  
advanced the proposal of having a pro-  
bate judge who might

He advised her that he was enjoying good health and entertained no fear of bodily harm. He has, however, expressed to her in recent letters fears for the safety of American tourists and other Americans on the island.

## CURANS TAKE GROUND.

WILL ACCEPT NOTHING FROM AMERICA BUT INDEPENDENCE.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Cuban Junta, through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important statement today. It declares in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban Provisional Government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognizing Cuban independence, the Cuban Government and military forces would refuse to cooperate; and that, if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without independence, the Cuban army would, in the last resort, turn its arms against the United States.

## QUEEN REGENT FOR PEACE.

Said to Be Using All Her Efforts to That End.

MADRID, April 6. (via Bayonne, France).—The developments in the situation today are confined to the important part the Queen Regent is taking in the crisis. She has practically taken matters out of the hands of her Ministers, and is dealing direct with the United States Minister, General Woodford, through the German and Austrian Ambassadors, and is working earnestly for peace.

It is known beyond doubt that Spain is now prepared to give all America has asked for, although the form of this concession must be gilded to suit Spanish palates, and must take into consideration the political difficulties which confront Spain.

## WANTS ARBITRATION.

Spain Desires the Maine Incident to Be So Judged.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senor Duobose, late Charge d'Affairs of the Spanish Legation, who was in charge during the critical period following the Maine incident, today authorized the following statement:

The report of the Spanish commission which investigated the Maine disaster has not yet had time to reach Madrid from Havana. Notwithstanding this, the Spanish Government is ready to submit the evidence of both sides to the impartial judgment of expert opinion of the maritime nations of the world."

## TORPEDO FLEET STATIONARY.

It is Still Awaiting Orders at Cape Verde Islands.

ST. VINCENT (Cape Verde Islands), April 5.—The Spanish torpedo flotilla, under command of Commodore Villamil, is still here. Three of the torpedo vessels arrived in one day, three others later, and then the transport came, No more are expected. They are now in good order.

There are seven vessels in all—three torpedo boats, three torpedo boat destroyers and a merchant ship converted into an auxiliary cruiser, the Ciudad de Cadiz.

## ASIATIC FLEET TOO.

United States Ships at Hongkong Preparing for War.

HONG KONG, April 6.—The United States fleet is preparing to go to sea, and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the American warships.

The United States authorities have purchased the British steamer Nan-shaw, which will be used as a store-ship.

## LEE ORDERED HOME.

He is Directed to Start at the Earliest Possible Moment.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

A dispatch of the highest significance was sent to Consul General Lee in Havana by the State Department late last night. It contained orders for him to leave Havana at the earliest possible moment.

## SPAIN SAYS PEACE.

Report From Madrid That It is Settled.

MADRID, April 6.—It is said here that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at between the United States and Spain.

## THE POPE'S OFFER TO INTERVENE.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Perhaps the most important factor in today's disclosure was the announcement from Madrid that the Pope had consented to act as mediator between the Spanish Government and the Cuban insurgents, and that he had obtained the assent of

the Queen Regent to a proclamation of armistice in Cuba as preliminary to negotiations for the reestablishment of peace and order in the island.

LONDON, April 6.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: Both the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary, declared that they never had any illusions about mediation, knowing that the United States would reject it and that, anyway, it would cause bad blood between Catholics and Protestants there.

## THE OREGON'S FAST TRIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The battleship Oregon, which was reported at Callao, Peru, yesterday, has been ordered to proceed at once to Valparaiso, Chile, and await orders there. The Oregon accomplished a very remarkable run for a battleship. The big fighter left here on March 13th, hence her voyage to Peru was accomplished in 16 days. The distance from San Francisco to Callao is 5,044 miles. The Oregon must therefore have averaged about 315 miles per day, or an average of over 13 knots speed. This is a splendid record.

## DIPLOMATS OFFER SERVICES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It was learned from a reliable diplomatic source today that the ambassadors and ministers of the great powers of Europe stationed in Washington and representing Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France and Italy, at a meeting held at the British Embassy at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, agreed upon the substantial terms of a joint note tendering the good offices of the powers to avert war between the United States and Spain.

## MAINE WRECK ABANDONED.

HAVANA, April 6.—Soon after sundown tonight the tattered United States flag was taken from the gaff of the wrecked Maine, where it has floated since February 17th, two days after the explosion.

## THE EASTERN SITUATION.

Mr. Balfour Tells the House of Commons How England Stands.

LONDON, April 5.—The House of Commons was crowded today with people anxious to hear the statement of Mr. Balfour, acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the situation in the Far East. Balfour enumerated the concessions obtained by Great Britain, namely, that the region of the Yang-ssu-Kiang should not be alienated by any foreign power; that the successor of Sir Robert Hart as director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs is to be an Englishman, and that to the inland waters is to be had by ships of all nations.

A fourth concession, Balfour continued, occurred only a day or two ago, namely, the opening of three new treaty ports, Fusing, Yochau and Chin Wang. This, according to Balfour, was a considerable harvest for two months' negotiations.

Touching upon Wei-hai-wei, Balfour said that Russia, having secured Port Arthur, on the maritime approach to Peking; Great Britain had occupied Wei-hai-wei to balance matters.

"Wei-hai-wei is the only port on the Gulf of Pechili which might balance the possession of Port Arthur," said Mr. Balfour. "While Port Arthur is stronger, the accommodation at Wei-hai-wei is inestimably greater, and by taking Wei-hai-wei under our protection we prevent the Gulf of Pechili from falling under the maritime control of one power and thus defend our interests."

## JAPAN OBJECTS.

Great Britain's Position in Wei-hai-wei Disturbing.

YOKOHAMA, April 5.—An important meeting of members of the upper and lower houses of the Japanese Parliament today a resolution was adopted calling upon the Cabinet to protest against the action of Russia and Germany on the same grounds as those upon which Japan's withdrawal from the Liao Tung peninsula was demanded. It was also resolved to call upon the Government to take the steps necessary to enforce the protest.

The feeling against the Cabinet's policy of inaction is growing strongly.

Great Britain's action in regard to Wei-hai-wei has caused a sensation here.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.



THE MEN WHO MAY COMMAND.  
In the event of war General Miles, General Merritt, Rear Admirals Searle and Sampson and Commodore Schley will be conspicuous leaders on land and sea.

## WAR NEWS NOTES.

On the 8th the battleship Texas sailed from New York to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads.

The Lone Star Steamship Company of New York, has withdrawn four steamers from the Southern trade.

On the 5th of April, American securities opened steady on the London stock exchange. Spanish 4's closed at 49 1/4.

Indications are that in case of war between the United States and Spain, Hayti and San Domingo will remain neutral.

Notwithstanding contrary reports, no orders have been issued as yet for the mobilization of 20,000 troops at Chickamauga.

Lieutenant General Correa, the Spanish Minister of War is reported to have declared himself disgusted with the situation.

Spain has expressed regret to Minister Woodford that the rumor was circulated that the United States had sought the mediation of the Pope.

Member of Congress are receiving scores of telegrams from bankers and corporations appealing to them to sustain the "wise peace policy" of the President.

As two companies of artillery and two battalions of chasseurs sailed from Madrid for the Canaries, they were cheered by the crew of the French training ship Iphigene.

It is stated in New York that the United States is considering the purchase or lease of Somona bay, in San Domingo. The bay lies in the Mora channel between Porto Rico and San Domingo.

The conference of the Republican members of the House of Representatives met on the morning of the 6th. No proposition was presented but the tone of the speeches was in form of immediate action.

The Navy Department concluded the purchase on the 5th of four of the ten ships contracted for at the direction of Secretary Long. They are the Morgan Line boats El Rio, El Norte, El Sol and El Cid. The cost of the ten vessels will be about \$6,000,000.

ABADAR CAMP, (south of the Atbara, Nubia), April 5.—A reconnaissance in force, with cavalry, artillery and two Egyptian battalions, to the camp of Mamond Pasha, this morning, brought the enemy out in force. The fighting lasted from 9 o'clock until 10:30. The British loss was six killed and ten wounded. The Dervishes lost about 200.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The war situation has led to a discontinuance of the Presidential public receptions, usually held tri-weekly—on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. They have been a source of great delight to the army of sightseers who flock to the Nation's capital.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

Project to Connect Two Distant Lands By Cable.

The longest cable in the world will doubtless be the direct telegraphic connection between England and Australia, for which plans have been submitted to the English Government. The cable will begin on the coast of Cornwall and be laid to Gibraltar (1,198 nautical miles), from there to Sierra Leone, the English possession in New Guinea (2,379 nautical miles), via St.

Are You LOOKING FOR A Handsome Carriage?  
CANOPY-TOP SURREYS, \$135 UP. CANOPY-TOP ROAD WAGON, \$90 UP.  
(With Curtains, Lamps and Fenders.)

## MY GOODS AND PRICES

Are right because they are bought right, of well known and old established factories, which are just as anxious as you that they give satisfaction. All Goods bought direct of factory. No Middleman's profit.

Cutunder Surreys, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabout Wagons.

Hansomest Line of Ready Made Harness in the City.

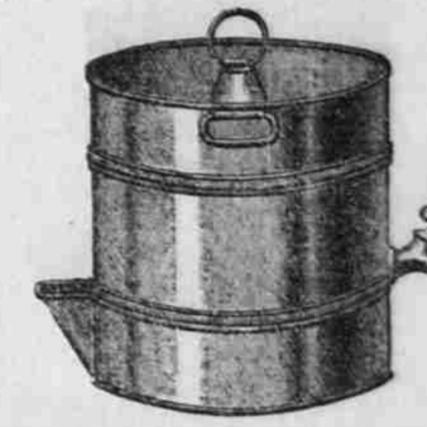
SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS HOUSE,  
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## TALKED REGISTRY

Senator Waterhouse Calls for Correspondence With U. S.

## AALA AND MAKIKI PARK BILL

Expenses of President to Washington—House Discusses Wide Tire Act.

## SENATE.

Forty-eighth Day, April 12.

The Committee on Commerce are of the opinion that the bill introduced to exempt grape vines and grounds from taxation for ten years will not properly encourage the cultivation of grapes in this country. For this reason they recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill submitted to them and advise that Act 82 of the Provisional Government be amended to properly encourage grape culture.

Senator Waterhouse believes that the registry of vessels bill now in the Senate is unjust in some particulars. The two years' limit of incorporation for ability to secure registration is one of these. The Senator has lived in Honolulu nearly 30 years but his business house has been incorporated less than two years, and were the proposed law enacted he would be unable to secure register for vessels until the expiration of the time limit. Other corporations and business concerns are in a similar position. For this reason the Senator opposed the bill when it came up for third reading and secured postponement until Wednesday. On the Senator's motion a resolution was adopted requesting the Government to furnish the Senate copies of all the correspondence with the United States on the subject of Hawaiian registry of vessels.

Minister Atchison reported that demands to the amount of \$6,762.75, properly verified had been presented and paid from the \$10,000 appropriated to defray the expenses of President Dole and suite to Washington. The balance has been turned into the treasury.

The House bill relating to street grades and sidewalks in Honolulu and Hilo passed second reading.

At 10:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE.

The first business of the morning was the consideration in second reading of Senate bill 7, wide tire act. Rep. Isenberg moved for indefinite postponement. This was lost. The second section reads as follows: "The front and rear axles of all vehicles mentioned in this act shall differ in length so that in progressing along a straight course the hind wheels shall not pass over the same ground passed over by the front wheels." Rep. Achi, referring to this asked how the thing would work with a cane wagon? How could a carriage be turned around when built upon such a plan? Reps. Paris and Achi announced the receipt of letters from Hawaii protesting against the bill. Rep. Paris said that the time limit should be set at three years. Within that time everyone could fall in line. The vote on the amendment of Rep. Paris setting the limit at 1901 instead of 1900, stood 6 to 6. The Vice-Speaker voted for the amendment. The bill then passed second reading unanimously. Third reading set for Thursday.

Under suspension of rules Minister Damon read his bill relating to the withdrawal from the Custom House, free of duty of alcohol for the exclusive use of the Queen's Hospital. Passed first reading.

Senate bill 19, relating to parks at Aala and Makiki, read first time and passed. Under suspension of rules the bill was read second time by title and referred to a special committee of three, as follows: Robertson, Achi and Gear.

Rep. Isenberg reported as follows for the committee to whom was referred the powder magazine matter:

"We the committee to whom was referred the resolution regarding the powder magazine, wish to report that we have carefully considered the matter and would recommend that the powder magazine be removed to the Government reef below the old leper hospital as far out as possible and that the sum of \$7,500 be appropriated for a 100 ft. square with a 12 ft. road, leading thereto, a retaining wall for road and site, filling the road and site, material for surface of road and a magazine."

The report was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

The committee submitted with the report, a map showing the position for the magazine, recommended by the committee.

Rep. Winder presented two reports on House bills 59 and 61, recommending simply that they pass. Rep. Robertson said the reports should show some reason for the recommendation. The vice-Speaker agreed with Rep. Robertson and referred the reports back to the committee. Rep. Richards appealed from the ruling of the chair but received no support.

Rep. Kaai's request for a week's leave of absence, was granted.

House bill 63, relating to disposition of school tax, read third time and passed unanimously.

House bills 67, 68, 69 and 70 were read second time by title and referred to various committees.

Rep. Robertson introduced the fol-

lowing resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the frequent absence of certain members from the sessions of this House is detrimental to the public interests and derogatory to the dignity of the House."

"Resolved, That the clerk furnish a copy of this resolution to each member excepting Representatives Achi, Winder, Atchison, McCandless, Kaeo, Gear, Robertson, Kaai and Kauleoku. House adjourned at 12 noon.

## SENATE.

Forty-ninth Day, April 13.

The Senate passed the registry of vessels bill. Senator Waterhouse moved to indefinitely postpone. On this motion he was supported by Senators Rice and Kauhane. His motion was lost and Senator Baldwin's motion to pass the bill at third reading, carried.

The vote on this motion was the same as on the motion to indefinitely postpone. Minister Cooper replied to the request of the Senate for all correspondence with the United States on the subject of registry of vessels. The Minister read a letter from Minister Sewall, sent at the time of the China case, asking for a statement of the position of the Government on the subject. There was no other correspondence with a foreign country. Minister Cooper then stated the condition under the present registry law. In 1880 orders were issued to consuls to discontinue issuing provisional registers. There had never been a law to issue these registers. In July last, when news was received that the annexation treaty had been sent to the Senate, instructions were sent to the Consul General at San Francisco to communicate with the consuls to issue no registers. Within a few days he received a communication from Minister Hatch in Washington advising that instructions issue to consuls to the same effect.

Minister Hatch had been approached by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce who regretted that there was no clause in the annexation treaty to prevent further registration of Hawaiian vessels. Minister Sewall also communicated with the department, and had announced that he had heard from the Chairman of the Commerce Committee calling attention to the absence of any registry regulation in the treaty.

Minister Cooper said the policy of the Government has been in accord with the wishes of the friends of Hawaii. Annexation was by no means assured and it was ill-timed to say Hawaii should show her independence. If annexation should fall the Republic would get enough of independence.

The emergency bridge and road bill passed third reading as did also the House bill defining highways and requiring abutting owners to build sidewalks.

The loan and the special appropriation bills passed second reading. The Public Lands Committee reported on several items, among which was an adverse report on the Diamond Head lighthouse. The item of \$1500 to complete the structure was increased by \$3000 with directions to build a stone or brick foundation, allowing the iron supports to stand. An item of \$38,900 was added and sent to the Public Lands Committee for a new road on Maui.

House bills relating to the disposition of the school tax, the duty on sale and claims against real estate passed first reading, the last named going to the Printing Committee.

At 11:30 the Senate adjourned.

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The vote on this motion was the same as on the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Minister Cooper replied to the request of the Senate for all correspondence with the United States on the subject of registry of vessels.

"We believe that the passage of the bill would work a hardship upon the grantees in many of the districts where large tracts of pasture land are fenced, and also in cases where the roads run through pasture tracts. It would be unreasonable to force the owners of large tracts of land through which a road runs to fence along both sides of the road in order to save their stock from being impounded."

"Further, experience shows that cattle frequently work their way through the fences, and should they do so with this bill in force as law they be taken up and impounded to the inconvenience and expense of the owners, notwithstanding there is no harm done to any body."

"While it is well enough to have such a law for populous towns, we see no good reason for extending it to pastoral districts."

The minority report was of the same nature.

House Bill 60, relating to the importation and sale of opium, read third time and further consideration deferred one week from date.

Senate Bill 24 read second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 71, relating to withdrawal of alcohol for the Queen's Hospital, read by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House Bill 66, relating to assault and battery, read second time and passed. Third reading set for Wednesday.

Second reading of Senate Bill 18, relating to pounds and estrays. Majority report recommending that the bill be laid on the table, adopted.

Rep. Gear addressed the following questions to the acting Minister of the Interior:

"Will you kindly furnish the House of Representatives with a list of the bidders and the amounts bid for excavating the hard coral in a slip to be constructed in the harbor of Honolulu (Richards street slip)."

"Also kindly give the reason for not awarding the contract to the lowest bidders."

"Will you also state how much has been expended for such excavating up to March 31, 1888, and how much the Superintendent of Public Works estimates will be required to finish said excavating in accordance with the specifications required for those submitting tenders for such work."

"Also please state what time limit if any was required from those submitting tenders for such work and what time the Superintendent of Public Works estimate will be required to complete said work."

## DIED ABOARD SHIP.

A Young Priest Succumbs En Route to the Hospital.

Just after leaving Lahaina yesterday morning, Father Aloysius Lorcan, a priest of the Order of the Sacred Heart, died on the Maua Loa. He was only 26 years of age, and his work was just beginning to tell.

Father Aloysius came here two and one-half years ago. He was a devout novitiate, and went to Hilo immediately after his arrival, to spend a year in deep study. He then returned to Honolulu, was ordained and sent to Honauau in South Kona, there to work among the people. He did well and gained many friends. A year ago he preached a sermon here in native.

His health began to fail him a short time ago, and an attack of pneumonia coming on, he was ordered to the hospital in Honolulu. He died as already detailed. Father Victor, who accompanied him, was by his side when the last spark of life disappeared.

Upon arrival, the body was placed in charge of undertaker Ed. A. Williams. The funeral will take place from the Catholic cathedral this morning.

As it happened, the representatives mentioned were absent when the resolution was written. When the vote to adopt the resolution was taken, Reps. Robertson and Kaeo were absent. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 to 6.

Rep. Robertson presented a resolution for the Judiciary Committee as follows:

"Resolved, that the absence and tardiness of certain members from the sessions of this House is detrimental to the public interests and derogatory to the dignity of the House."

"Resolved, that the clerk furnish a copy of this resolution to each member excepting Representatives Achi, Winder, Atchison, McCandless, Kaeo, Gear, Robertson, Kaai and Kauleoku. House adjourned at 12 noon.

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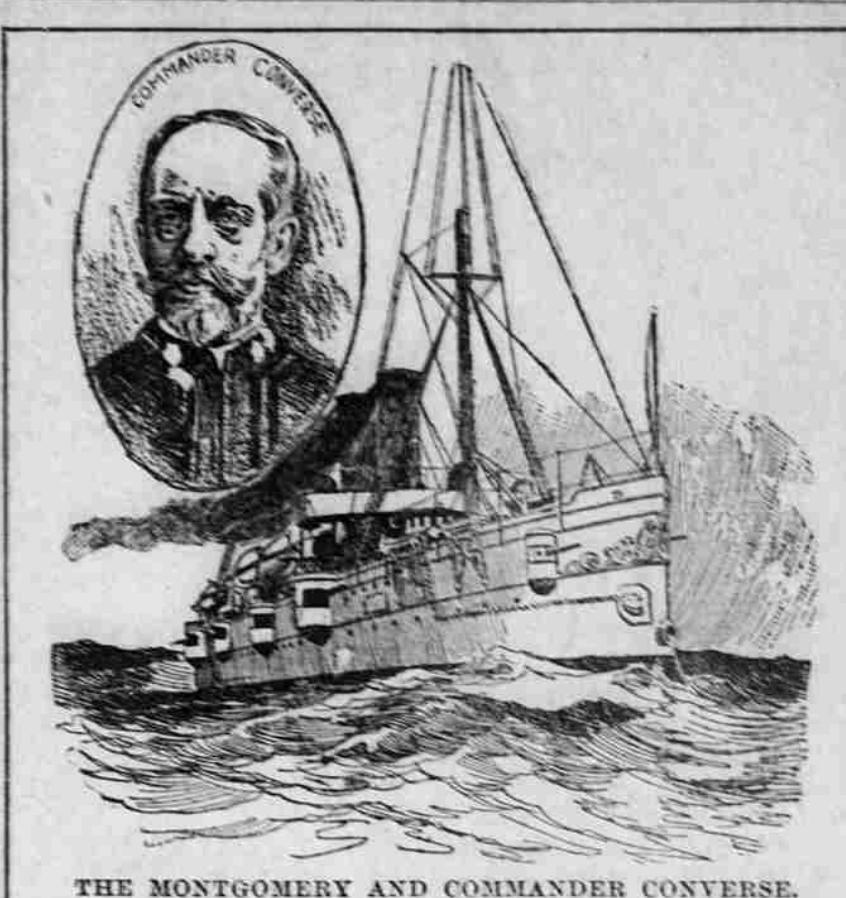
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THE MONTGOMERY AND COMMANDER CONVERSE.

The cruiser sent to replace the lost Maine in Havana harbor is 207 feet long and carries two 8-inch, eight 6-inch and ten smaller guns. Commander George A. Converse entered the navy in 1861 and is a torpedo expert.

Your money back at your grocer's—if you don't think that SCHILLING'S BEST is the cheapest of all the baking powders that you ever knew of.

"But," you may say, "I can get baking powder for half the money."

Yes, but SCHILLING'S BEST is worth more than twice as much, because it does more work and does no harm—as alum and other cheap baking powders do.

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FORT STREET.

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PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

Honolulu.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1888.

## THE WAR SITUATION.

While war between Spain and the United States appears to be inevitable, President McKinley incites to avoid it is possible. He withholds his message to Congress, in order to keep the matter in his own hands. He evidently hopes that at the last moment Spain, convinced of the certainty of war, unless she yields, will consent to the independence of Cuba on terms. This may happen, but appears to be improbable. The moment the President sends his message to Congress, he virtually gives to that body the responsibility of declaring offensive action. And Congress is prepared to act. The dispatches indicate that it is even disposed to allow the President to act on his own judgment.

The only possible escape from immediate war, is an armistice, which it will be difficult to obtain, or the ridding of Spain which is possible, but improbable. Still this may be the "unexpected" at the last moment.

## INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION.

The grounds upon which a nation intervenes forcibly in the affairs of another nation, are the protection of the intervening nation from imminent danger, the need of protecting the state interceded with from imminent danger; the protection of treaty rights; the request of another nation for intervention; the preservation of the balance of power; interference to suppress revolution, and finally the interests of humanity.

Upon this ground of humanity mainly, it is believed that President McKinley will recommend to Congress an active intervention in Cuban matters, if he does make any positive recommendations.

The writers on International Law do not regard with much favor intervention on the ground of humanity, as it opens the door to much abuse. During the American civil war, upon very exaggerated reports being received in England from the battlefields of the Federals and Confederates, suggestions were made in Parliament to the Government that it interfere in the interests of humanity. It was for a time, generally believed in Great Britain that the Federal soldiers were guilty of the most abominable atrocities.

In 1827 Great Britain, France and Russia intervened on behalf of the Greeks, who were being cruelly exterminated by the Turks. Even the United States, under the eloquence of Henry Clay in the American Senate, were disposed to join in the intervention.

The Great Powers intervened again in 1860, and stopped the persecutions and massacres of Christians in the district of Mount Lebanon.

All of these interventions though not strictly legal, had a moral justification, and the public opinion of the world approved of them.

In 1861 England and Spain undertook to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, on the ground that Mexico refused to pay British and Spanish creditors. But when it was apparent that Napoleon III was using their intervention to strengthen the cause of Imperialism, they withdrew their forces, and this, with the declaration of the United States, that the Monroe doctrine must be respected by the French, caused the downfall and death of Maximilian.

The application of the doctrine of intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs, is not free from embarrassment, because of the permanent political interest of the American people in Cuba. Any intervention, even on the ground of humanity has been open to the suspicion of being a mere pretense to gain political advantages. For this reason, President McKinley has taken a course which has disarmed such suspicions among the European Powers. In doing so, he has finally obtained their respect, and even approval.

Great Britain openly approves of it. Germany, Russia and France respect his course. Indeed, they clearly see that events during the last 50 years have decided the fate of Cuba. As one of the writers on International Law says: "When states do intervene, they should make it clear to all concerned that their voice must be attended to and their wishes carried out."

## BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM.

In reading the statement about the progress the people of Mexico are making in political and industrial development, under the administration of President Diaz, we are tempted to utter the treasonable opinion that a benevolent agricultural despot of the same kind is needed here. Diaz has clear

ideas about what the Mexicans need. He knows that if left to themselves they will make slow progress. He, therefore, under a Republican form of government, exercises, nearly if not entirely, an absolute despotism.

When a community is drifting about and has lost its bearings on labor and industrial problems a benevolent despot may be providential. It was this benevolent despotism of Napoleon I that created the great sugar beet industry of France. He knew that his Parliament was not equal to the task of managing it. So he took it into his own hands.

Napoleon III, finding in 1851, that the oyster industry of France was in danger of destruction from the want of intelligent management on the part of the oystermen, undertook to enforce some benevolent despotism. The oyster supply of the bay of Marennes decreased from 80,000,000 per year to 2,000,000. The fisherman were in despair. The Emperor sent a scientist to the United States, who carefully studied the oyster beds of that country. He made his report and recommended a novel method of propagating oysters. It was at once put in operation. The fisherman waited years for results. The benevolent despot extended the plan to all of the oyster beds. In about 20 years the industry was restored and the supply is now equal to the increasing demands of the markets. Benevolent despots have their high uses.

Perhaps it is our destiny to drift along like the people of the British West Indies, and if an industrial calamity hurts us, we can humbly say with the Turk who is a fatalist, "Kismet, It is our fate."

Even under democratic institutions, the value of despotism in organization is common, if not absolutely necessary, in the highly successful private enterprises. The men who manage great railway corporations, great insurance companies, great banks, great industrial enterprises are and must be despots. In a multitude of ignorant counsellors there is always foolishness. One well equipped man, with the gift of organization, and with executive power, is worth a hundred men, who do not have these gifts.

The history of industrial development is the history of undertakings of men, who could not agree in pursuing measures, and ruined their enterprises, only to be followed by some one man who acted on his own judgment with clarity and force, and commanded success.

On our industrial side, the presence of a benevolent despot, of the right kind, would make some wholesome readjustments of our labor relations, to the benefit of all.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(From Thursday's Daily.) This day is the anniversary of the day on which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

There can be no better commemoration of it than by repeating an extract from a speech delivered in the Spanish Cortes, by Castellar, on the question of the emancipation of the slaves under Spanish rule. It is regarded by some as one of the choicer specimens of rhetoric in all literature, in its description of Lincoln's career:

"I beg that you will pause a moment to consider the man who cleansed this terrible stain which obscured the stars of the American banner. I beg that you will pause a moment, for his immortal name has been invoked for the perpetuation of slavery. Ah! the past century has not, the century to come will not have a figure so grand, because as evil disappears, so also disappears heroism. I have often contemplated and described his life. Born in a cabin of Kentucky, of parents who could hardly read; born a new Moses in the solitude of the desert, where are forged all great oblate thoughts, monotonous like the desert, and like the desert, sublime; growing up among those primeval forests which with their fragrance, send a cloud of incense, and with their murmurs a cloud of prayers to heaven; a boatman at eight years in the impetuous current of the Ohio, and at seventeen in the vast and tranquil waters of the Mississippi; later a woodman with an ax and arm fell the immemorial trees to open a way to unexplored regions for his tribe of wandering workers; reading no other book than the Bible, the book of great sorrows and great hopes, dictated often by prophets to the sound of fitters they dragged through Nineveh and Babylon; a child of nature, by one of those miracles only comprehensible among a free people he fought for the country and was raised by his fellow citizens to the Congress in Washington, and by the Nation to the Presidency of the Republic; and when the evil grew more virulent, when those States were dissolved, when the slave owners uttered their war cry, and the slaves their groans of despair—the wood cutter, the boatman, the son of the great West, the descendant of Quakers, humblest of the humble before his conscience, greatest of the great before history, ascends the Capitol, the greatest moral

height of our time, and strong and gentle warship to recruit in her ports, serene with his conscience and his but will at the same time allow her thought; before him a veteran army, own citizens to export war material to hostile Europe behind him, England a belligerent port, always subject to favoring the South. France encouraging reaction in Mexico, in his hands a musket to the Bennington in the event of war, but may sell a thousand muskets to Consul General Haywood to be delivered in San Francisco to the American Government. The reason for Tennessee, fights more than 600 battles; revives before Richmond the deeds of Alexander, of Caesar; and, after emancipating 6,000,000 slaves, that nothing might be wanting, he dies in the very moment of victory—like Christ, like Socrates, like all redeemers at the foot of his work. His work! Sublime achievement; over which men shall eternally shed tears, and God his benediction!"

One of the model biographies of modern times is that of Lincoln written by his law partner, Herndon. It is the simple story of his life, presenting his defects and virtues, presenting even the ugly facts of his life, as well as those which entitle him to the consecration in history while Castellar gives to him. Many biographies of the unreal Lincoln have been written, of the supernatural hero, who seemed to be without human passions. These biographies provoked Ruskin to say with a sneer: "The lives in which the public are interested are hardly ever worth writing." This of Herndon's (to be found in the Library) is the one that should be placed before children.

Perhaps it is our destiny to drift along like the people of the British West Indies, and if an industrial calamity hurts us, we can humbly say with the Turk who is a fatalist, "Kismet, It is our fate."

Ten days before the assassination, the writer met Wilkes Booth on the corner of Fifth avenue and 10th street, New York City. He was engaged in conversation with the daughter of a prominent Republican Senator. She was making a visit to friends in the city, and had been followed by Booth from Washington. He stood in a striking, but easy attitude, with his hand on an iron fence rail. The writer knowing the lady personally, and Booth by sight, noticed them, as they stood together for a few moments and then parted. Two weeks afterwards, Booth, the assassin, was hiding on the Rappahannock river, and the writer saw the body of Lincoln carried in funeral procession passed the spot where the assassin stood in New York City.

## CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Articles contraband are those which are directly and immediately used in war, such as arms, ammunition, naval stores. But every article used by fighting men, such as food, clothing, matches, contribute more or less to aid in prosecuting war, so that it becomes more dimonit as the art of war develops to define strictly what things are really contraband. So long as vessels moved by wind, and not by steam, coal was not held to be contraband. At present every vessel would be helpless without it, so it is now regarded as contraband, if it is to be used for war purposes, but the nations are not agreed about it.

The United States and England hold that it is "occasional contraband," that is, if it is to be sold for war purposes, it is contraband, and if not, then there is no violation of neutrality in selling it to a belligerent.

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"I beg that you will pause a moment to consider the man who cleansed this terrible stain which obscured the stars of the American banner. I beg that you will pause a moment, for his immortal name has been invoked for the perpetuation of slavery. Ah! the past century has not, the century to come will not have a figure so grand, because as evil disappears, so also disappears heroism. I have often contemplated and described his life. Born in a cabin of Kentucky, of parents who could hardly read; born a new Moses in the solitude of the desert, where are forged all great oblate thoughts, monotonous like the desert, and like the desert, sublime; growing up among those primeval forests which with their fragrance, send a cloud of incense, and with their murmurs a cloud of prayers to heaven; a boatman at eight years in the impetuous current of the Ohio, and at seventeen in the vast and tranquil waters of the Mississippi; later a woodman with an ax and arm fell the immemorial trees to open a way to unexplored regions for his tribe of wandering workers; reading no other book than the Bible, the book of great sorrows and great hopes, dictated often by prophets to the sound of fitters they dragged through Nineveh and Babylon; a child of nature, by one of those miracles only comprehensible among a free people he fought for the country and was raised by his fellow citizens to the Congress in Washington, and by the Nation to the Presidency of the Republic; and when the evil grew more virulent, when those States were dissolved, when the slave owners uttered their war cry, and the slaves their groans of despair—the wood cutter, the boatman, the son of the great West, the descendant of Quakers, humblest of the humble before his conscience, greatest of the great before history, ascends the Capitol, the greatest moral

height of our time, and strong and gentle warship to recruit in her ports, serene with his conscience and his but will at the same time allow her thought; before him a veteran army, own citizens to export war material to hostile Europe behind him, England a belligerent port, always subject to favoring the South. France encouraging reaction in Mexico, in his hands a musket to the Bennington in the event of war, but may sell a thousand muskets to Consul General Haywood to be delivered in San Francisco to the American Government. The reason for Tennessee, fights more than 600 battles; revives before Richmond the deeds of Alexander, of Caesar; and, after emancipating 6,000,000 slaves, that nothing might be wanting, he dies in the very moment of victory—like Christ, like Socrates, like all redeemers at the foot of his work. His work! Sublime achievement; over which men shall eternally shed tears, and God his benediction!"

Perhaps it is our destiny to drift along like the people of the British West Indies, and if an industrial calamity hurts us, we can humbly say with the Turk who is a fatalist, "Kismet, It is our fate."

Ten days before the assassination, the writer met Wilkes Booth on the corner of Fifth avenue and 10th street, New York City. He was engaged in conversation with the daughter of a prominent Republican Senator. She was making a visit to friends in the city, and had been followed by Booth from Washington. He stood in a striking, but easy attitude, with his hand on an iron fence rail. The writer knowing the lady personally, and Booth by sight, noticed them, as they stood together for a few moments and then parted. Two weeks afterwards, Booth, the assassin, was hiding on the Rappahannock river, and the writer saw the body of Lincoln carried in funeral procession passed the spot where the assassin stood in New York City.

There is much difference of opinion among the nations, as to the character of food. If it is being carried directly to a navy or garrison, it may be regarded as contraband. If it is being transported for the consumption of non-combatants, it is not. The French, during their war with the Chinese, declared that rice was contraband. Afterwards they abandoned the claim. The British courts once declared cheese to be contraband, when it was being taken directly to the port of Brest, to be used by the French army.

It is generally conceded that the subjects of a neutral State may sell contraband of war to the agents of a belligerent, if it is to be delivered away from the neutral port. In the event of war, any firm in Honolulu may sell arms and ammunition to an agent of the United States or Spain, if the articles are to be delivered in a spot not within the neutral territory, but the articles are subject to capture after they leave the neutral port. During the Franco-Prussian war, enormous quantities of war material was sold in the United States to the French Government. While French warships could not be equipped in an American port, yet French agents were allowed to purchase any quantity of war material and ship it away, subject to capture by the German vessels.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY APRIL 13, 1898.

## THE WAR SITUATION.

While war between Spain and the United States appears to be inevitable, President McKinley intends to avoid it if possible. He withholds his message to Congress, in order to keep the matter in his own hands. He evidently hopes that at the last moment Spain, convinced of the certainty of war, unless she yields, will consent to the independence of Cuba on terms. This may happen, but appears to be improbable. The moment the President sends his message to Congress, he virtually gives to that body the responsibility of declaring offensive action. And Congress is prepared to act. The dispatches indicate that it is even disposed to allow the President to act on his own judgment.

The only possible escape from immediate war, is an armistice, which it will be difficult to obtain, or the yielding of Spain which is possible, but improbable. Still this may be the "unexpected" at the last moment.

## INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION.

The grounds upon which a nation intervenes forcibly in the affairs of another nation, are the protection of the intervening nation from imminent danger; the need of protecting the state interfered with from imminent danger; the protection of treaty rights; the request of another nation for intervention; the preservation of the balance of power; interference to suppress revolution, and finally the interests of humanity.

Upon this ground of humanity mainly, it is believed that President McKinley will recommend to Congress an active interference in Cuban matters, if he does make any positive recommendations.

The writers on International Law do not regard with much favor interference on the ground of humanity, as it opens the door to much abuse. During the American civil war, upon very exaggerated reports being received in England from the battlefields of the Federals and Confederates, suggestions were made in Parliament to the Government that it interfere in the interests of humanity. It was for a time, generally believed in Great Britain that the Federal soldiers were guilty of the most abominable atrocities.

In 1877 Great Britain, France and Russia interfered on behalf of the Greeks, who were being cruelly exterminated by the Turks. Even the United States, under the eloquence of Henry Clay in the American Senate, were disposed to join in the intervention.

The Great Powers intervened again in 1890, and stopped the prosecutions and massacres of Christians in the district of Mount Lebanon.

All of these interventions though not strictly legal, had a moral justification, and the public opinion of the world approved of them.

In 1861 England and Spain undertook to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, on the ground that Mexico refused to pay British and Spanish creditors. But when it was apparent that Napoleon III. was using their intervention to strengthen the cause of Imperialism, they withdrew their forces, and this, with the declaration of the United States, that the Monroe doctrine must be respected by the French, caused the downfall and death of Maximilian.

The application of the doctrine of intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs, is not free from embarrassment, because of the permanent political interest of the American people in Cuba. Any intervention, even on the ground of humanity has been open to the suspicion of being a mere pretext to gain political advantages. For this reason, President McKinley has taken a course which has disarmed such suspicions among the European Powers. In doing so, he has finally obtained their respect, and even approval.

Great Britain openly approves of it. Germany, Russia and France respect his course. Indeed, they clearly see that events during the last 50 years have decided the fate of Cuba. As one of the writers on International Law says: "When states do intervene, they should make it clear to all concerned that their voice must be attended to and their wishes carried out."

## BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM.

In reading the statement about the progress the people of Mexico are making in political and industrial development, under the administration of President Diaz, we are tempted to utter the treasonable opinion that a benevolent horticultural despot of the same kind is needed here. Diaz has clear

ideas about what the Mexicans need. He knows that if left to themselves they will make slow progress. He, therefore, under a Republican form of government, exercises, nearly if not entirely, an absolute despotism.

When a community is drifting about and has lost its bearings on labor and industrial problems a benevolent despot may be providential. It was this benevolent despotism of Napoleon I. that created the great sugar beet industry of France. He knew that his Parliament was not equal to the task of managing it. So he took it into his own hands.

Napoleon III. finding in 1861, that the oyster industry of France was in danger of destruction from the want of intelligent management on the part of the oystermen, undertook to enforce some benevolent despotism. The oyster supply of the bay of Marennes decreased from 80,000,000 per year to 3,000,000. The fishermen were in despair. The Emperor sent a scientist to the United States, who carefully studied the oyster beds of that country. He made his report and recommended a novel method of propagating oysters. It was at once put in operation. The fishermen waited years for results. The benevolent despot extended the plan to all of the oyster beds. In about 20 years the industry was restored and the supply is now equal to the increasing demands of the markets. Benevolent despots have their high uses.

Perhaps it is our destiny to drift along like the people of the British West Indies, and if an industrial calamity hurts us, we can humbly say with the Turk who is a fatalist, "Kismet." It is our fate.

Even under democratic institutions,

the value of despotism in organization is common, if not absolutely necessary, in the highly successful private enterprises. The men who manage great railway corporations, great insurance companies, great banks, great industrial enterprises are and must be despots. In a multitude of ignorant counsellors there is always foolishness. One well equipped man, with the gift of organization, and with executive power is worth a hundred men, who do not have these gifts.

The history of industrial development is the history of undertakings of men, who could not agree in pursuing measures, and ruined their enterprises, only to be followed by some one man who acted on his own judgment with celerity and force, and commanded success.

On our industrial side, the presence

of a benevolent despot, of the right kind, would make some wholesome readjustments of our labor relations, to the benefit of all.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

This day is the anniversary of the day on which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

There can be no better commemoration of it than by repeating an extract from a speech delivered in the Spanish Cortes, by Castellar, on the question of the emancipation of the slaves under Spanish rule. It is regarded by some as one of the choicest specimens of rhetoric in all literature, in its description of Lincoln's career:

"I beg that you will pause a moment to consider the man who cleansed this terrible stain which obscured the stars of the American banner. I beg that you will pause a moment, for his immortal name has been invoked for the perpetuation of slavery. Ah! the past century has not, the century to come will not have a figure so grand, because as evil disappears, so also disappears heroism. I have often contemplated and described his life. Born in a cabin of Kentucky, of parents who could hardly read; born a new Moses in the solitude of the desert, where are forged all great obstinate thoughts, monotonous like the desert, and like the desert sublime; growing up among those primeval forests, which with their fragrance send a cloud of incense, and with their murmurs a cloud of prayers to heaven; a boatman at eight years in the impetuous current of the Ohio, and at seventeen in the vast and tranquil waters of the Mississippi; later a woodman with ax and arm felling the immemorial trees to open a way to unexplored regions for his tribe of wandering workers; reading no other book than the Bible, the book of great sorrows and great hopes, dictated often by prophets to the sound of fetters they dragged through Nineveh and Babylon; a child of nature, by one of those miracles only comprehensible among a free people he fought for the country and was raised by his fellow citizens to the Congress in Washington, and by the Nation to the Presidency of the Republic; and when the evil grew more virulent, when those States were dissolved, when the slave owners uttered their war cry, and the slaves their groans of despair—the wood cutter, the boatman, the son of the great West, the descendant of Quakers, humblest of the humble before his conscience, greatest of the great before history, ascends the Capitol, the greatest moral

height of our time, and strong and serene with his conscience and his thought; before him a veteran army, hostile Europe behind him, England favoring the South, France encouraging reaction in Mexico, in his hands the river country; he arms 2,000,000 of men, gathers 500,000 horses, sends his artillery 1,200 miles in a week from the banks of the Potomac to the shores of Tennessee; fights more than 600 battles; revives before Richmond the idea of Alexander, of Caesar; and after emancipating 6,000,000 slaves, that nothing might be wanting, he dies in the very moment of victory—like Christ, like Socrates, like all redeemers, at the foot of his work. His work! Sublime achievement; over which men shall eternally shed tears, and God his benediction!"

One of the model biographies of modern times is that of Lincoln written by his law partner, Herndon. It is the simple story of his life, presenting his defects and virtues, presenting even the ugly facts of his life, as well as those which entitle him to the consecration in history which Castellar gives to him. Many biographies of the unreal Lincoln have been written, of the supernatural hero, who seemed to be without human passions. These biographies provoked Ruskin to say with a sneer: "The lives in which the public are interested are hardly ever worth writing." This of Herndon's (to be found in the Library) is the one that should be placed before children.

Ten days before the assassination, the writer met Wilkes Booth on the corner of Fifth avenue and 10th street, New York City. He was engaged in conversation with the daughter of a prominent Republican Senator. She was making a visit to friends in the city, and had been followed by Booth from Washington. He stood in a striking, but easy attitude, with his hand on an iron fence rail. The writer knowing the lady personally, and Booth by sight, noticed them, as they stood together for a few moments and then parted. Two weeks afterwards, Booth, the assassin, was hiding on the Rappahannock river, and the writer saw the body of Lincoln carried in funeral procession passed the spot where the assassin stood in New York City.

"CONTRABAND OF WAR."

Articles contraband are those which are directly and immediately used in war, such as arms, ammunition, naval stores. But every article used by fighting men, such as food, clothing, matches, contribute more or less to aid in prosecuting war, so that it becomes more difficult as the art of war develops to define strictly what things are really contraband. So long as vessels moved by wind, and not by steam, coal was not held to be contraband. At present every war vessel would be helpless without it, so it is now regarded as contraband, if it is to be used for war purposes, but the nations are not agreed about it. The United States and England hold that it is "occasional contraband," that is, if it is to be sold for war purposes, it is contraband, and if not, then there is no violation of neutrality in selling it to a belligerent. But France declares that coal is not contraband. Some other States, including Russia, take the same view. So that there is really no agreement of a general character. Hawaii, as a neutral State, could not permit the sale of powder and guns to either of the belligerents, but she could, if she adopted the British and American rules, allow a quantity of coal to be sold to a warship, sufficient to take her home, or to another port.

There is much difference of opinion also among the nations, as to the character of food. If it is being carried directly to a navy or garrison, it may be regarded as contraband. If it is being transported for the consumption of non-combatants, it is not. The French, during their war with the Chinese, declared that rice was contraband. Afterwards they abandoned the claim. The British courts once declared cheese to be contraband, when it was being taken directly to the port of Brest, to be used by the French army.

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Here is apparently a contradiction. A neutral State will not permit a belligerent warship to recruit in her ports, but will at the same time allow her own citizens to export war material to a belligerent port, always subject to capture. R. O. Hall & Sons cannot sell a musket to the Bennington in the event of war, but may sell a thousand muskets to General Haywood to be delivered in San Francisco to the American Government. The reason for the distinction is this, that in one case the aid is given directly to the belligerent, while in the other case, the other belligerent has the opportunity of capturing the guns while they are at sea. Besides this, there is a feeling that neutrality should be confined to refusing immediate aid.

The complications of modern commerce are such that the difficulty of determining what is or is not contraband increases, and is a grave menace to the peace of the world. For if the merchandise of a powerful neutral nation is condemned as contraband, the neutral nation may be involved in a war to protect its own citizens, on the ground that the condemnation is unjust and oppressive.

## RAISING THE FLAG.

The professor of International Law in the Whang Doodle College is abroad, and turns quite yellow, in the columns of our contemporary. The publication of a rumor that the American flag may be raised here today, by the representatives of the United States is extremely yellow literature.

International Law, especially the position of neutrals in case of war is not free from embarrassment, but there are several propositions that are not disputed. President McKinley will respect them.

There can be no "raising of the flag" on these Islands, without an assumption of sovereign power over them, which can be done only by annexation, through an act of Congress. Secondly, there can be no occupation of these Islands, for war purposes, by the forces of the United States, without the consent of Hawaii. If that consent is given, Hawaii becomes hostile territory to Spain. She will not be a part of the United States, but at the same time liable to a Spanish attack. A neutral may join with a belligerent, if she chooses, but she becomes then a part of the belligerent territory, for war purposes. Should this consent be given, the Spanish war vessels, now at the Carolines, would have the right to attack Hilo or Lahaina.

It would be a singular act for the United States forces to occupy the Islands for strategic purposes only, without annexation. If the Islands are desirable as a strategic point, Congress can annex them in a day. If they are not, then there is no reason for "raising the flag" or making any occupation.

If the President as commander of the navy, orders an occupation, even with the consent of Hawaii, he cannot raise the flag, excepting in Pearl harbor. He need not take any extreme and doubtful measures. Congress is in session. We wish indeed that the occupation would take place, but the flag will not go up, until some definite course regarding annexation is taken.

It is said that the President has "increased power" to do something. He has, to spend \$50,000,000. But none has been granted to him which enables him alone, and independently of Congress to involve a neutral State in a war with Spain.

For if he, with the consent even of our Government, occupies a foot of land here, for strategic purposes, and the Islands were made belligerent territory by the act, and the Spaniards sacked the town, by what authority could he bind the United States in indemnification?

It is the misfortune of the press, that it inadvertently circulates many false rumors. But when a paper attempts to turn some very simple, and obvious principles of International Law into yellow journalism, it goes a step beyond the yellowest of the yellow.

The death of Arthur Orton in London, closes one of the most remarkable events in legal history. He claimed to be the real Lord Tichborne, who had disappeared, and on the trial of his claim to the Tichborne estate, in 1871, he gave a voluminous mass of testimony to support his claim. Years after his defeat, and his conviction for perjury, he confessed his fraudulent pretenses. The curious feature of the case was, that although without a particle of truth on his side, he managed to manufacture evidence, which kept the attention of the Court and jury for many weeks. An eminent lawyer prosecuted his case, and was ruined by it. He formed a syndicate upon his claim, and thousands of people took shares in it to the extent of over \$150,000. The attention of all England was attached to it. It shows the prejudices of men that they were divided in opinion upon it. The aristocrats believed that he was an imposter, while the common people believed that he was prevented from obtaining his just dues.

## A STRONG JUDGE

An Ex-Chief Justice With a Remarkable Record.

## HAS BEEN VISITING HAWAII

On the Bench in Territory of New Mexico—Was a Genuine "Man of the Hour"—Commendation.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Judge Thomas Smith, who has been making a brief visit to the Islands, expects to return to the States by the Rio, leaving this afternoon. For four years Judge Smith, who is an able jurist and accomplished scholar has been one of the most prominent men in his country. He was placed at the head of the bench in the Territory of New Mexico when a man of peculiar qualification was needed for the post.

There had been in that country such a reign of lawlessness that courts were defied by a powerful element. In some counties and towns the desperadoes had the sympathy and often the cooperation of the executive officers of the law.

In Col. Smith, a Virginian, was found a man to cope with the situation. He had to be utterly fearless, absolutely impartial, well schooled in the practice of law and of the firmest and highest judicial turn of mind.

In the period of four years there was made by this appointed Chief Justice such a record as it rarely fails to the lot of one man to make. He changed the life of the Territory. The character and extent of his remarkable work is shown by the following editorial from the Las Vegas, N. M. Optic newspaper, given the morning after a grand farewell banquet tendered to the Justice.

As appears in locals today, Judge Thomas Smith, retiring chief justice of New Mexico, was tendered last evening a farewell banquet by the citizens of Las Vegas.

The Optic feels that it would be a service in duty, did it not take this occasion to voice the sentiment of the entire community, and we believe the sentiments of the better elements of all New Mexico, in approval of Judge Smith's administration as the chief Justice of this Territory.

No man has ever occupied the position of judge of this judicial district, to whom the people bear a debt of deeper gratitude. When he came to the bench, a little more than four years ago, there reigned confusion worse confounded, in all this section of New Mexico. Life nor property was secure. Red-handed perpetrators of outrage were banded together in well known organizations, defying law and terrorizing the community. No man could call his life his own, and he held his property only so long as some stronger or more cunning man did not wish to take it. As a feeble resistance to this state of affairs, an atrocious murderer had been swung to a telegraph pole in the principal street of East Las Vegas; but the general feeling was that his death had been accomplished by those who feared his confessions on trial, rather than by an outraged community demanding a life for life. Fence cutting, barn burning, cattle stealing, midnight assassinations—these were the things which characterized north-eastern New Mexico generally, and San Miguel county particularly. Of course, capital with drew, property was put upon the market regardless of value, visitors ceased to arrive, taxes were not paid, and the darkest night of depression settled upon this section, known since the occupancy of New Mexico by American dominion.

How is it now? Everything has changed. Law and order abound. Unlawful organizations have been abandoned. Perpetrators of outrage sleep in the grave or wear the penitentiary stripe. Life and property are as safe in this section of New Mexico as in the most favored portions of the populous east. The tide of prosperity has again set our way. Capital is returning to its accustomed haunts. No man fears for his life or his possessions. And all this has been accomplished within the narrow bounds of four consecutive years. And now has this change been wrought?

New Mexico has had a chief justice who, in his official capacity, has known no friends and feared no enemies, who knew his duty and knowing dared perform, who made the law a terror to evil doers, who required the discharge of his whole duty from every county and court official, from every juror and every witness.

Such has been Judge Thomas Smith, to whom this section of New Mexico last night showed its appreciation of boundless debt of gratitude.

The following extract from a letter written to Judge Smith by a leading attorney of central New Mexico, opposite to him politically and sectionally, gives voice to the sentiment well-nigh universal in the Territory, and which has been strengthened and reinforced by the utterances of the Bar in every portion of the Fourth Judicial district. The latter says:

"I see that the President has named your successor, and I only hope that he will so administer the affairs of his office as to be a worthy successor to yourself."

"I think I only voice the best sentiment of New Mexico when I say that I believe that you accomplished more good for law and order in New Mexico during your term of office than has ever been accomplished by any one man in New Mexico, and if the President could only have had the wisdom to have continued you for four more years, I am quite sure that the percent-

age of crime in New Mexico would have been lessened seventy-five per cent. I feel that you are entitled to the thanks of every decent man, woman and child in the Territory for your fearless course in vindicating the majesty of the law and in the determination that the laws that were made should be respected."

Justice Smith is the son of the late Governor Smith, twice elected chief executive of Virginia and widely known in political circles before the war.

## RACE HORSES.

Notes on Speedy Animals Known in Honolulu.

Telephone, the horse which made such a bad showing in the racing race last Saturday, has no record, but finished on the wheel of the winner in a 2:16½ heat on the Coast as a three-year-old. Telephone is now four years old and on June 11th will have a new driver. The horse is said to have shown some fast trials.

A turf paper says that Searchlight, 2:08½, won

## SCHOOL TAX BILL

Meets With Some Opposition in the Senate.

## NEW AMENDMENT TO TAX LAWS

Appropriation Bills—Minister Sewall Sends Message of Thanks to Legislature.

## SENATE.

Fifteenth Day, April 14. The members gathered slowly and the Senate was not ready for business until 10:20 o'clock.

A communication was received from the House modifying the Senate that the bill relating to pounds and escravas had been laid on the table.

Senator Brown read a petition from the owners of bonds of the Oahu Railroad Company representing \$2,000,000 protesting against any legislation shutting out the Railroad from wharf privileges on the harbor. The petition was referred to the Committee having the wharf bill in consideration.

The House bill, providing for paying school taxes into the public treasury directly as a Government realization instead of being held as a special deposit, came up on second reading.

At the present time there is a special school fund of over \$85,000 in the treasury. On a motion to pass the bill, Senator McCandless moved to lay on the table on the ground that the bill was looking in the direction of centralization to which he is opposed.

Under existing conditions, he said, the money from the several districts for school tax must be expended in the district in which it was collected. Were the bill passed the Government could spend it where they pleased. It was all very well for Honolulu where the district could see that the schools received.

After explanations by Minister Damon and Cooper of the Interior of the system of book-keeping necessitated by the existing acts, the bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

The same bill was read by title and went to the Commerce Committee.

The House bill relating to claims against estates of deceased persons was read by title and went to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to amend the act relating to appeals and bills of exceptions came up on second reading and passed. Third reading was set for Monday.

The report of the special committee on the bill in regard to Schedule E was taken up with the bill. The committee offered a further amendment that nothing contained in section 48 "shall be construed to authorize the Tax Assessor to demand the return authorized by this section from any person, copartnership or corporation whose business consists solely in the buying and selling of merchandise." It was explained that this amendment sustained the division of the Executive last year. The bill then passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

General appropriation bill 4 was taken up. An item amounting to \$6,600 for bridges in general on Kauai and an item of \$700 for Waikae bridge on Kauai were inserted as was an item of \$3,500 for expenses of the Bureau of Immigration. The bill then passed by sections and went to the committee on enrollment and revision.

At 11:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Rep. Isenberg introduced his bill relating to barbed wire fences and barbed wire on fences and Rep. Robertson followed suit with his bill relating to the decent of property.

Rep. Robertson gave notice of his intention to introduce an act to relieve the Sailor's Home Society of taxes and another relating to the carrying of mail by coasting vessels.

Rep. Wilder read three reports that for length must surely have satisfied the members who, early in the week, objected to the handing in of reports for passage, indefinite postponement or laying on the table of certain bills without further comment.

In regard to House bill 59, relating to fraud in sale of foreign goods in the Republic of Hawaii, the Committee on Commerce recommends passage without amendment. "This Act is aimed to promote honesty in business dealings and to protect and protect Island production and manufacture. It is clearly an imposition and fraud upon the purchaser to have the quality or make of goods misrepresented in the way sought to be guarded against by this Act. The bill is calculated as above stated, to protect and foster Island manufacture and produce, and it has a commendable end and one which has already induced considerable legislation.

The second report was on House bill 61, "An Act to facilitate the recovery of rents." The committee recommended passage of the act. The report in part, is as follows: "In the opinion of the committee the method of enforcing rent by dispossessing the goods of the tenant gives undue power to the landlord and is likely to lead to abuses and also occasionally to positive breaches of peace. Many of the State legislatures have abolished this method of procedure, and we are of the opinion that the landlord will have sufficient protection by suit for the recovery of rent."

The third report of the Commerce Committee was on House bill 61, "An

Act to amend Section 14 and 15 of Chapter 44 of the Session Laws of 1882," and to repeal Sections 17 and 18 of said Laws, relating to the sale of spirituous liquors. The committee recommended indefinite postponement.

There was some discussion on this report. Rep. Wilder, after reading his report, signed his own name thereto and then took it to Rep. Isenberg for his signature. Rep. Richards, the majority of the committee, objected and moved that the report be not accepted. Rep. Lobenstein took the same stand. Rep. Wilder apologized, saying that he thought he and Mr. Isenberg had already signed it. There was more objection and Rep. Wilder arose, asking under suspension of rules, to again read the report. This was not favorably received. The Speaker ruled that the report should be allowed, as Mr. Wilder had explained matters.

All three reports were laid on the table to be considered with the bills. Rep. Isenberg asked leave of absence from 11 a. m. for the rest of the day. Granted.

Minister Cooper presented answers to questions propounded by Rep. Achil.

1. "A large amount of additional work was imposed on both Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Reynolds from the time of Mr. R. W. Meyer's death.

In view of the largely increased work which has devolved on Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Reynolds, an increase of salary has been asked for them.

3. "Mr. Hassinger was absent on leave between three and four months during the early part of 1896.

4. "Since Mr. Hassinger's return he has been confined to the house once, that is to say, for the period of six weeks during February and March last.

"During Mr. Hassinger's absence from office, Mr. Jas. H. Boyd, first assistant clerk, performs the duties of chief.

5. "Mr. Boyd has not received any extra pay for these duties, nor has he been asked for any, so far as I am aware."

Minister Cooper presented the following communication from the American Minister, relating to the resolution recently sent by the Legislature to the Government of the United States and dealing with the disaster to the Maine:

Legation of the United States,

Honolulu, H. I., April 9, 1898.

Hon. H. E. Cooper.

Minister Foreign Affairs.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I have today received instructions from my Government acknowledging receipt of the resolutions of the Hawaiian Legislature, expressing sympathy with the people of the United States in view of the disaster of the "Maine."

I am instructed to convey through you the deep appreciation of the Government of the United States for this manifestation of the sympathy of the Hawaiian Legislature.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD M. SEWALL,

E. E. and M. P. of the United States of America.

Minister Cooper asked for more time to answer questions in regard to the slip at the foot of Alakea street. This was granted. Mr. Cooper stated that the survey of the slip was now under progress.

Minister Cooper introduced his bill on construction of railroads.

Second reading of House bill 58, committee's report recommending passage, unanimously adopted.

Senate bill 7, wide tire act, passed third reading. Reps. Isenberg and Achil voted against the measure.

Third reading and unanimous passage of House bill 68, relating to assault and battery.

Second reading and passage of House bill 61, relating to recovery of rents. Committee's report, recommending passage, was adopted. Third reading set for Friday.

Senate bill 31 relating to emergency appropriations for repairs, etc., to damages done by the recent storm. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Paris asked leave of absence for one week from Friday. Granted. Adjourning at 11:45 a. m.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar: 86 deg., 4½ cts.

Judge A. N. Kepakoi was yesterday elected a senator for the Island of Maui to succeed the late Senator Horner.

News has been received of the death at Hamakai, Kauai, on the 11th inst. of J. W. Lota, the native Hawaiian District Magistrate.

The Warrimoo, which arrived from the Colonies yesterday afternoon brought some 100 Klondikers. She will not sail until 5 p. m. today.

The Hilo law firm of D. H. Hitchcock and H. S. Wise has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Hitchcock will get a new partner from the Coast.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Shop advertise cutunder surreys, phaetons, business wagons, runabout wagons, and ready made harness.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock received a letter from Hilo to the Mauna Loa yesterday, announcing the continued improvement in health of his father, Judge Hitchcock.

Kapea, who was hanged on Monday forenoon, had a bad dream the night before. His vision was that an aha showed him the scaffold in the jail yard and the grave at Makiki cemetery.

E. H. Cant, at one time chief engineer on the steamer J. A. Cummins, arrived home by the Zealandia yesterday. He expected to go to his home in England, but remained in New York instead.

Walter M. Giffard of Wm. G. Irwin & Co., leaves today to spend a month on the Island of Hawaii for rest and

recreation. Mr. Giffard has been pretty closely confined to the office for a good many months.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Education was postponed from yesterday to a day later. The meeting was called to order at the usual hour but Minister Cooper was called away bearing "no quorum."

Alapaki Ieola was arrested yesterday charged with practicing medicine without a license. Ieola is not a hukuna but has learned a little medicine here and there and has, it is claimed, attempted to "go into business."

Geo. F. Carsley offers for sale at a bargain property situated at Honolua, N. Kona, Hawaii, with good substantial buildings, wells, 45 acres of land and coffee, orange and other fruit trees well under way. Mr. Carsley's only reason for selling is ill health and age.

Buying furniture can mean expending a good deal of money without much return unless judgment is used. Hopp & Co. have a handsome stock of single pieces, divans, quaint corner chairs, roman chairs and fashion's latest fads, as well as furniture built for comfort and ease.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctor for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Henson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## RAINFALL FOR MARCH, 1898.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS. ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (IN.)
HAWAII—		
Waiakea	50	49.75
Hilo (town)	100	.....
Kaumana	1250	55.58
Poowahawai	.....	.....
Pepeekeo	100	42.37
Honomu	300	49.99
Hakalau	200	38.72
Hopobina	.....	36.60
Laupahoehoe	10	31.70
Ookala	250	.....
Kukuihi	750	18.28
Paauhau	300	12.23
Paauhau	1200	.....
Honokaa	.....	12.73
Honokaa	200	20.24
Kukuhiahele	700	12.56
Niulii	200	13.34
Kohala (Ostrom)	350	16.54
Kohala Mission	585	15.98
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	.....
Waimea	2720	6.89
Awihi Ranch	1100	14.75
Kailua	950	8.67
Laupahoehoe	1540	8.48
Kealakekua	1580	6.99
Kalashiki	800	.....
Kalashiki	1200	.....
Naaehu	650	20.02
Naaehu	1250	23.84
Naaehu	1725	25.05
Honopano	15	15.45
Hiles	310	20.60
Paahala	.....	.....
Moala	700	.....
Olas (Mason)	1650	52.44
Pohakulos	2800	.....
Waiakeahuela	750	.....
Kapoho	110	.....
Pobokai	10	19.87
Kasmalii	650	27.69
Kalapana	8	28.69
MOLOKAI—		
Laahalaun	.....	4.55
Haiku	.....	12.22
Kahului	10	1.74
Kaanapali	15	4.80
Olowalu	15	.70
Paia	180	5.03
Kipahulu	.....	20.54
Hamos Plantation	60	12.05
Pu'uomalei	1400	13.38
Haleakala Ranch	2000	9.46
Kula	4000	7.78
Waiopai Ranch	.....	11.16
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	.....	20.96
LANAI—		
Koole	1600	9.22
Waiapaa	.....	8.33
OAHU—		
Makiki Reservoir	150	13.75
Punahoa W. Bureau	50	12.70
Kulakauhau	50	10.66
Kewalo (King St.)	15	10.70
Kapiolani Park	10	7.95
Pauoa	50	12.08
Insane Asylum	30	14.18
Nuuanu (School st.)	50	11.79
Nuuanu (Wyllies)	250	20.89
Nuuanu (Elec. St.)	405	26.17
Nuuanu (H'way H)	730	.....
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	40.3
Maunawili	300	15.69
Kaneohe	100	.....
Ahuimanu	350	28.87
Waimanalo	25	12.35
Kahuku	25	16.15
Waianae	15	11.20
Ewa Plantation	60	7.02
Waipahu	.....	7.24
KAUA'I—		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	11.60
Lihue (Molokoa)	300	14.34
Hanamau	200	10.39
Kilauea	325	18.01
Hanalei	10	27.67



## A MAKIKI CHATEAU

Senator Baldwin to Build a Home Here.

## ELEVATION AND A FINE VIEW

Will Be a Handsome Structure. Several Notable Features. Koa-Unique Parlor.

Senator H. P. Baldwin, whose material interests in the Islands, prominence as a public man and well known philanthropies make him one of the foremost personalities of this country, is to have a Honolulu residence. His plantation holdings under his own direction are on Maui and Kauai, where he has neat homes. Mr. Baldwin will not be "the next" Hawaiian planter to "build a mansion in Oakland." He has shown a preference for Honolulu. The plans are nearing completion in the offices of Ripley & Dickey, the architects in the Safe Deposit Building, Fort street.

The structure which will, when finished, perhaps rank as the finest residence here, will be in the Makiki district, the home locality which has been built up so rapidly during the past year. Mr. Baldwin desires elevation and view and will have both. His lot is on the Ewa side of that of Jos. A. Gilman, whose place is so well known on account of being the pioneer of hillside homes. The ground for the new place has a frontage of 300 feet, is 400 feet at the back and has a uniform depth of 200 feet. It is at the head of Kewalo street. The view commanded includes Honolulu and harbor, Waikiki and Diamond Head, the Pearl Lochs territory and the Waianae mountains and the ocean to the horizon.

Material for the house will be native stone and shingles. The area to be covered is 75x104 and the height will be two stories with a large airy attic. In the plans are many striking features. Mr. Baldwin has traveled widely and with the idea of a model home for himself has been a close observer of residence contour and details. Ripley & Dickey, with so liberal a patron, have set out to supply something beautiful and as the same time in every way practical and comfortable.

The large hallway will have walls and ceiling of polished koa and on the winding stairway will be an especial showing of the beauty of the glossy native wood.

The parlor will be elliptical in shape, will be finished in white and will be 17x25 feet. It will be of colonial design, with covered ceiling and between the parlor and lanai will be bent plate glass sliding doors.

The dining room will be finished in koa. It will be 16x24 feet and off the end of the dining room will be the conservatory. Between these two rooms will be square columns and a grill work of Arabian detail. The conservatory, three steps lower than the dining hall, will be 17x12 and will have a floor of marble mosaics, with a pool in the center.

The ground floor is also the living room, 15x21 and off that a large lanai, with the Waikiki and Diamond Head view. In the living room will be a recess for plants and on either side of this recess book cases.

Two chambers and a sewing room finish the list of large compartments on the ground floor. There is a back varanda and one L has the kitchen, while the other has the bath room. There is also to be a bath room on the second floor.

Upstairs there are to be three large chambers and an office. One of these chambers will be 16x20 with an alcove 5x10.

The front elevation discloses for the upper floor a loggia with four columns and having a ceiling formed by a barrel vault which pierces the front gable back to the house wall. On either side of the loggia are open balconies with the view grander if possible than from below.

The attic will be 34x50, will have loggias in the Waikiki and Ewa gables and air from four sides.

This building will resemble, the architects say, a chateau and was designed particularly with view to location. It will be on the upper terrace. On the second terrace will be winding drives. There will be suitable stables on the premises.

## Maritime Hilo.

The Hilo Herald has a front page picture of a busy day scene in the harbor at that place. On April 3d there were 10 vessels in the port. Following is the list: G. W. Stetson, Kilauea Hou, Mural, C. B. Kenney, Claudine, Kaukeouli, Aloha, Annie Johnson, Lehua, Hawaii. A couple of others were expected within a day or two. So soon as discharged, the schooner Aloha, Dable master, will sail for Honolulu. Much lumber and merchandise is now brought to Hilo direct from the Coast. The Aloha carries freight for H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd.

## Court at Kailua.

Attorneys Humphreys and Magoo returned yesterday from Kailua, Hawaii, where they have been attending court. The term was a very light one and probably came to an end yesterday. The most important matter was the reduction of sentences for some Kohala natives who had been convicted of cat-

the stealing. The District Judge had made the penalty a year in prison for each. This was changed on appeal to \$50 fine only. Judge Kalua is presiding at Kailua and gave entire satisfaction to all. Deputy Attorney-General Dole will return by the Upolu and Attorney Chas. Creighton is visiting friends at Waikiki, Maui.

## 40,000 YARDS.

Heavy Stone Work on Railway By a Local Firm.

That part of the work of grading for the extension of the railroad at Keaau Point, undertaken by Messrs. Wilson & Whitehouse, has just been completed. One gang of 40 workmen returned to town a day or two ago, while the other gang of 225 is expected up today.

The work done by Messrs. Wilson & Whitehouse was not at all easy. It was necessary, among other things, to remove 40,000 cubic yards of hard rock. The part of the grading entrusted to the firm was one and one-third miles.

## HAD A GOOD YEAR

Meeting and Election of Second Congregation.

Marked Progress Made During the Past Twelve Months—Points Made in the Pastor's Address.

The regular annual meeting of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral was held in the Sunday School rooms of the church last evening.

The first business of the evening was the report of the treasurer which was unanimously accepted. This showed the finances of the church, including offerings and subscriptions, very much increased over last year. In every way there was a show of permanent increase in the number of subscribers and members.

The following officers and committees were chosen to serve during the ensuing year:

Church wardens—Geo. S. Harris Sr. and Judge W. L. Stanley.

Sidesmen—E. W. Jordan, J. W. Podmore, John Effinger, Louis Miranda, A. R. Jordan, E. R. Fosom, H. W. M. Mis and Joseph Kalauhi.

Treasurer—F. M. Starkey.

Choir committee—Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Geo. Ross, Miss von Holt, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Judge W. L. Stanley, Thomas Wall and Thomas May.

Finance committee—Thomas May, T. M. Starkey and W. M. Graham.

Clerk of the Parish—John Effinger. Rev. Alexander Mackintosh spoke briefly on the year's work. He referred to the number of communicants at the Easter service as being the largest during the history of St. Andrew's. He had been very much assisted by the members and especially the young Hawaiians and St. Andrew's Guild. About 1200 people now constituted the membership of the church. During the ensuing year he expected to carry some new ideas into effect, this for the promotion of the welfare of the church. He hoped to have the hearty support of the members since without this support he would be powerless. The indefatigable interest taken by Mr. Geo. S. Harris, in looking after the congregation and their supply of books, was specially mentioned.

The clerk of the Parish was instructed to notify Mr. F. M. Wakefield that the meeting had passed a resolution of thanks for the valuable help he gave the church on Easter Sunday by presiding at the organ.

## Kauai People Home.

Dr. St. D. G. Walters and wife, the latter the daughter of Allan Herbert,

were passengers for Honolulu by the Rio.

Mr. and Mrs. Walters, who are very popular residents of Kauai, are home from an extended trip abroad.

They have been absent about a year and during the twelve months have visited England, India and Japan.

Dr. and Mrs. Walters have had a pleasant

and most interesting tour of the world and are both in the best of health.

The doctor was pained to learn that his friend Billy Easle had gone to tempt the rigors of the Alaskan climate.

Dr. Walters and wife will receive the very warmest welcome back to Hawaii by their many friends.

## Letters of Denial.

The Cabinet has issued letters of denunciation to A. B. Scrimgeour, Royal M. Mead and Clinton A. Galbraith. Mr. Mead is in the law offices of General Hartwell and Mr. Galbraith will also practice at the bar. Mr. Scrimgeour gets with his letters the right to vote. He has been a resident of Hawaii many years.

## A Denial.

(Hilo Tribune.) The Tribune has been asked to deny the announcement made in the Advertiser of the 2nd inst. of the engagement of Miss Rose to Peter Lee of the Volcano House.

## Salt Water Toads.

Just to do something extra and out of the ordinary, before he departs for Europe, Mr. J. Marsden, the Agricultural Commissioner, will develop a sea toad, for the use of certain Island districts, where standing fresh water is scarce. Mr. Marsden is a firm believer

in evolution, and will follow lines suggested by Darwin. Already toads have been produced in brackish water. This tells the commissioner that he cannot fail. For the next culture he will make the water still more salty, and at about the fourth or fifth breeding, will try pure sea water. He is confident that the plan will work out correctly. In the undertaking, Mr. Marsden has received much encouragement from Professor Koebel, the Government entomologist and from other friends.

## No Pastor Yet.

Justice Frear, chairman of the committee to which has been delegated the task of securing a new pastor for Central Union Church said after the arrival of the mail yesterday that there was nothing definite to report. More than 20 names are under consideration. Before a call is made there must be received from the States answers to a number of letters of inquiry sent abroad by the committee. It is hoped to have the new man here in August.

## Bilmartin.

Bilmartin had not had "Bob" Terrell before the Zealandia sailed, but in anticipation of winning this match, had challenged George Sherrick, of Tacoma, formerly of Honolulu, for a five mile dispute for \$500 a side. Harry Terrell proposes to go East and race if he can get reinstated in the L. A. W. If he fails to recover standing in that organization he will go on to France.

## GOOD FOOD—GOOD DIGESTION—GOOD CHEER.

"Moral character is located in the stomach," says a recent writer. He is wrong, but there is a shade of truth in the idea he throws out. Napoleon was often willing to trust others to look after the arms and ammunition of his armies, but the commissary department he looked after himself. The bravest men won't fight unless they are fed, he said. Nor will they. That's why we are not surprised to find Mr. William Jones saying that at certain times he was in a low and desponding state of mind. He gives the reason himself in three words, "I was weak." And why was he weak? He explains that, too.

"I was always strong and healthy," he says, "up to January, 1892. Then I had a severe attack of influenza, followed by congestion of the lungs. After this I never got up my strength, and I was low, weak and desponding. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and every morsel of food I took gave me intense pain at my chest. After every meal I was sick, vomiting a green filthy fluid, which was often mixed with blood." We shall have no trouble to understand this especial phase of Mr. Jones' illness. The green, filthy fluid was mucus mingled with bile, and the blood came from some of the small blood-vessels, which were ruptured in retching and straining. The bile was out of its place; that's why nature tried to get rid of it. But how did it get out of its place? Wait a bit; we'll come to that presently.

"I had," continues our friend, "deadly attacks of cramp in the stomach, and the gnawing pain was well nigh unbearable. At night I got but little rest; sometimes none at all—cold, clammy sweats breaking out all over me, and in the morning I had barely the strength to raise myself. When I went out of doors my breathing was so bad I had to stop and rest every few yards.

"The cramp was caused by the gas arising from the fermented food, and the short breathing by a partial paralysis of the nerves, created by the poisonous acids which had entered the blood from the stomach. The nerves were also enfeebled by the enforced starvation—like all the rest of his body."

"As month after month went by," says Mr. Jones, "my relatives and friends could see me wasting away and apparently sinking into the grave. I became as thin as a lath, and you could see through my hands. My legs and face were attenuated to the same extent, and as for my muscles they seemed to be all completely gone."

"Now, inasmuch as when people waste away the fat goes first, and the muscles and other tissues last, you can perceive how far advanced in decline our good friend really was."

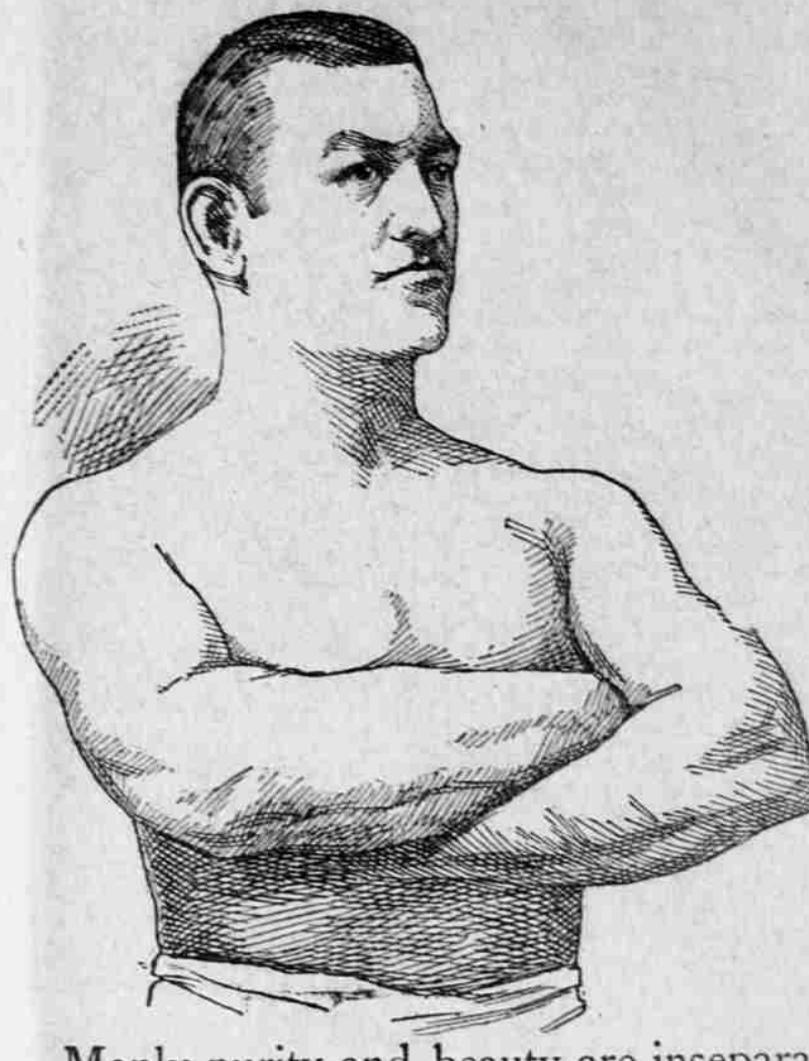
"Yet I continued in this condition," he says, "altogether for over seventeen months. I was attended, off and on, by four doctors, but their medicines had

no good effect on me. I also used lung tonics and cod-liver oil, but to no purpose.

"In June of this year (1893) I first read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Cole, the grocer, at Grossmont. After taking it a few days I was relieved, my appetite improved, and the sickness (the nausea) left me. Keeping on with the Syrup I gained strength every day, and in a month I could walk and ride, and was soon as well and strong as ever. Your remedy saved my life, and I wish others to know it. You can refer enquirers to me. (Signed) William Jones, Bridge Inn, Kentchurh, Pontrilas, Herefordshire, October 31st, 1893."

The case of Mr. Jones and his recovery as set forth by him are well known in his neighborhood. His wife says that one of the doctors told her that all hope was gone. But happily the doctor was mistaken, as the wisest of us sometimes are. His disease was chronic inflammatory dyspepsia, and that only. But that was enough, mercy knows, and a fatal end to it was not far off when Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had a chance to do its healing work.

Our friend is cheerful now because he is strong; and he is strong because this remedy set his digestion to rights.



## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, a e prepare to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIXT DECEMBER, 1896.  
A13,954,532.  
1- Authorized Capital \$3,000,000 £ s d  
Subscribed 2,750,000 0 0  
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0  
2- Fire Funds 2,600,500 12 2  
3- Life and Annuity Funds 5,600,182 2 8  
412,641,082 14 8  
Revenue Fire Branch 1,327,025 17 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,604,267 9 11  
42,981,000 8

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE LTD IMPORTERS

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1830.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,975,000.

## British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

## THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

## J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

## Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bld. Honolulu, H.I.

## Hamburg - Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co

## A CLAIM ADJUSTED

### Indemnity Awarded to Mother of M. A. Cheek.

Government of Siam Must Pay a Large Sum—Teak Forests and Elephants.

OAKLAND, April 2.—Mrs. Sarah B. Cheek, widow of the deceased missionary to Siam, has been notified by W. P. Sutton, claims adjuster at Washington, that she has been awarded a large indemnity for the destruction of a teak forest and the killing of forty elephants by the Siamese Government.

M. A. Cheek, now in Honolulu, one of the best all-round athletes of the coast, may return to the State University when the settlement is made.

M. A. Cheek, the assistant secretary and the gymnasium instructor for the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. is working harder just now than at any time since his arrival here and assignment to his post. This is on account of the illness of Secretary H. E. Coleman. Mr. Cheek, though a new comer, is one of the best known young men of the city and has made friends by his earnestness and many conduct.

The claim mentioned above will amount to nearly \$200,000. It has been pending many years. The father of M. A. Cheek became a merchant in Siam and at one time controlled or owned practically all the teak in the queer kingdom. He was an American and when his forests and elephants and other holdings were taken from him he appealed to the United States government. It was made an international matter and after many years, if the dispatch is correct, justice has been done. The awarding of the claim will enable young Mr. Cheek to finish his course at the Berkeley University and for this and other reasons he will be warmly congratulated by Honolulu friends. The young man was born in Siam.

#### Racers on the Way.

There promises to be torrid times in the old town on the 11th of June. Harry Agnew is on the way and will be a prominent figure in the local turf world during the season. For these many years Mr. Agnew has had the reputation of always having a few loose good things available. He has a couple of race horses on board the S. N. Castle. One is said to have a record of the mile in harness in 2:10 1/4. Mr. Agnew is very well known here and will be warmly welcomed back to the Islands. The announcement here made insures big success for June 11th and means new records.

The 2:10 1/4 horse is a great pacer gelding Our Dick. More than a year ago "Dick" Davis tried to buy this horse for racing in Honolulu.

Says a Coast paper: Harry Agnew is about to send about 20 choice trotters and pacers to Honolulu, H. I., and it would not surprise us if he returned to live on that far-away isle of the sea on which he resided for almost 25 years.

#### A Priest's Funeral.

There was quite a gathering at the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday morning, for the funeral of the young priest who died aboard the steamer Mauna Loa on Tuesday, while en route to this city from Kona, Hawaii, for medical treatment. There was special music during the requiem high mass at 8 a.m. This rite was conducted by the Bishop of Panapolis, assisted by Frs. Francis and Matthias. The remains of Father Aloysius were interred in the Catholic cemetery on King street.

#### Record Trip.

The steamer Mauna Loa arrived from Maui, Hawaii and Molokai, shortly before noon yesterday. She made the trip from Lahaina, including a stop of 40 minutes at Kaunakakai, Molokai, in 5 hours and 20 minutes, thus beating the record of the Kinau. The Inter-Island people are very much pleased with the feat of the Mauna Loa.

#### A Handsome Folder.

Hackfeld & Co. Ltd., are distributing locally, copies of a new folder issued by the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. The print is one of the neatest and most artistic things of the sort ever seen here. The first page is an excellent specimen of the printer's handcraft and the designer's originality and taste. The folder gives several pages to Honolulu, recommending highly the Islands for scenic beauty and health giving.

#### Pacific Mail—10,000 Tons.

A number of American papers say that there are about to be built at Newport News, on the order of C. P. Huntington, two new steamships for the Pacific Mail line. These vessels will be in the trade between San Francisco and the Orient and will touch at Honolulu on both trips. They will be operated in conjunction with the new Japanese line, mention of which was

made some time ago. The two new steamships are to be of about 10,000 tons burden each and will cost about \$1,500,000 apiece. They will be of the same class and speed as the Atlantic White Star ships Teutonic and Majestic.

#### Probate Matters.

Mrs. Mary Porter has made formal application in the Circuit Court for appointment as executrix of the estate of the late Theo. C. Porter. The statement is made that the property left by deceased is of the value of about \$10,000.

Cecil Brown has filed his bond of \$100,000 as administrator of the estate of the late Simon Roth. Application is made for permission to sell the tailoring business to H. P. Roth.

#### Fuel for Ships.

The ship Isaac Reed is now at Baltimore loading coal for Honolulu for the use of American naval vessels on the Pacific. This is probably one of several vessels, which will carry a similar cargo for the same purpose.

#### WHARF AND WAVE.

The ship Luzon arrived in Kahului from Shanghai, April 5th.

The barkentine Amelia arrived in Port Blakeley from this port April 4th.

The Andrew Welch and C. D. Bryant for this port were supposed to have sailed on April 6th.

The brig Lurline and the schooner Ottile Fjord sailed from Kahului for San Francisco, April 9th.

The schooner Transit arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, April 4th. She was 17 days making the trip.

The Levi G. Burgess sailed for Hilo on April 5th and the barkentine S. N. Castle for this port on the same day.

The Roderick Dhu for Hilo in transit and Mauna Aie for this port, have been chartered to load general merchandise at San Francisco.

The American schooner Aloha, Dabel master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 36 hours from Hilo. She brings some sugar and will finish taking on her cargo here.

The American bark Mohican sailed for San Francisco yesterday with 26,517 bags of sugar weighing 2,536,229 pounds, valued at \$90,338 and shipped by C. Brewer & Co. and Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

The bark Mauna Ala, barkentine Planter and schooner Inca from this port, as well as the barkentine Sharpshooter from Kahului and the brig Consuelo from Mahukona, all arrived in San Francisco on April 30.

The local agents of the Oceanic S. S. Australia have no advices concerning the reported early return of that ship to the Honolulu local line. It is correct that the vessel's Klondike business dropped off fifty per cent.

The James Makee came in from Kapaa Wednesday morning. Purser Christian reports the following sugar left on the Garden Isle: Kilaeua, 4200; Kapaa, 10,000; Hanamaulu, 5000; Lihue, 3000; Koloa, 2200; Makaweli, 5000; Kekaha, 2100.

The S. S. Braemar, Porter master, arrived Wednesday morning, 15 days from Yokohama. His trip was a long one considering the fact that she experienced the finest kind of weather. The Braemar brought 579 Japanese, including 98 women and 2 children as well as 500 tons of general merchandise for this port. She has 1600 tons of merchandise for Portland, Ore., as well as 54 Japanese and the same number of Chinese. She will take freight from this port. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., agents.

The O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell commander, hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at 1 p.m. Wednesday. The purser reports as follows: Left San Francisco April 6th, 1898, at 2 p.m., with 44 cabin and 23 steerage passengers, as well as 35 bags of mail. Experienced fine pleasant weather throughout the voyage, with light winds from S. to W. up to the 9th; thence to port, light winds from N. to S. with heavy westerly swell; last 24 hours passing rain squalls. Arrived at Honolulu April 13th. Time, 6 days, 20 hours and 45 minutes.

The S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward commander, arrived off port at about 5 p.m. Wednesday. She arrived in port and anchored in the stream about an hour later with five cabin passengers, 600 Japanese and an amount of cargo for this port. As soon as the Braemar sails this morning, the Rio will haul alongside the Pacific Mail wharf. The steamer had a very rough trip from China and Japan, this, in combination with her rather dirty condition, causing her delay. She sailed from Yokohama on April 2d, her regular time and should have been here two days before her actual arrival. The Japanese for this port were left aboard ship all night and will be taken to the quarantine station today.

The C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay commander, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon, after a very rough trip from the Colonies. Purser Bellmaine has kindly furnished the following report:

You say you "can't afford to waste a cent," and yet you buy weak-cheap and alum-cheap baking powders that waste your money or help run up doctors' bills.

Ask your grocer about Schilf's Best.

A. S. G. & Co., San Francisco. 227

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

The R. M. S. Warrimoo, 3,500 tons, Chas. Wm. Hay, commander, left Sydney, N. S. W., at 1:30 p.m. 26th March, experiencing light to moderate Easterly winds with fine weather to Wellington which was reached at 6 p.m. 30th March. Left again at 4:30 p.m. following day. Met with strong Easterly winds up the West coast increasing to a North Easterly gale after clearing Cape Van Dieman. Engines were slowed down and ship hove to for 36 hours, high seas prevailing and bad weather continued with little diminution until arrived at Suva, Fiji, at 1 a.m. April 6. Between Wellington and Suva, a heavy sea was met with at night. This struck the bridge and carried away the compass. After loading passengers, mails and cargo, vessel passed through on voyage. At 5 p.m. next day, met with strong N. E. with high cross sea which continued to the equator, which was crossed at 7:15 p.m. 10th instant, thence strong N.E. trades with rough sea till the morning of the 14th, when fine weather was met with and carried till arrival at Honolulu.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, April 12.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui, Hawaii and Molokai.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, April 13.

Stmr. Braemar, Porter, 15 days from Yokohama.

S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from China and Japan.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaia.

Thursday, April 14.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from Yokohama.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay, from the Colonies.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, from Hilo.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, April 12.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukuihaele.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waialamalo.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, April 13.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaia.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Lahaina.

Thursday, April 14.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa, Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Waialua ports.

S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Braemar, Porter, for Portland.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 29, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 24, 1898.

1945-91F

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu, Attorneys of the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, April 7th, 1898.

CECIL BROWN, Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consists of all that piece and parcel of land situated in Pohakalawai, Kalihii, Island of Oahu, being area N. 53° 50' E true 105 feet along lot 2; S. 42° 40' E true 75.5 feet along L. C. award 3155 apana 2 to Male; 3-S. 53° 50' W. true 113.2 feet along Lot 4; thence, 4-N. 36° 10' W. true 75 feet along road (25 feet wide) to initial point. Area, 188-1000 acres, and being a portion of Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 1985, L. C. A. No. 6245, to Kalaeokelok for Kalakini, together with all the tenements, hereditaments, easements, improvements, rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

TERMS.—Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Conveyance at the expense of the purchaser.

GO. HONS and CHAS. WILCOX, Administrators Estate of W. H. Halstead.

Sale subject to approval of the Court.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

1957-31F

TO RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO. will Lease their Mill and Diffusion Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1500 to 2000 acres of arable land, which can be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this property is for sale: This includes the Valleys of Hanalei, Kalihikai and Kalihiwai, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to

W. F. ALLEN, Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank.

April 5th, 1898. 1957-2m

FOR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated at Honalo, North Kona, Hawaii, two miles from Keauhou Landing, comprising a substantial House and Buildings in good order. Forty-five acres of Land well walled. Two Cisterns—capacity